

SCHIFF BURGLAR
SOON TO GO FREE
UNDER A PAROLE

Governor Intends to Commute
Thirty-Year Sentence so
Board May Act.

ALBANY HEARS OF AN
AFFIDAVIT BY BANKER

Rumor Says Accuser of
Valet Confirms Many Details of
Appeal to Mr. Dix.

MR. GANS DENIES STORIES

Lawyer Who Prosecuted Case Says He
Has No Such Paper and Never
Agreed to Short Term.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday.—Foulke Engle Brandt, one time valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, serving a thirty year sentence in Clinton prison, will without doubt be a free man in the next few months. While no official announcement has been made, it is the present intention of Governor Dix to commute the sentence so that the State Board of Parole can pass on the case.

This will not necessarily mean that the Governor or the Board of Parole believe all the statements made by Brandt in his letter asking for Executive clemency, or that he had a right to believe, in view of all the circumstances, when he pleaded guilty that his sentence would be a nominal one. The ostensible reason, the one to be given to the public, for his release will be that he has been punished sufficiently by his five years' confinement in prison for any crime he may have committed.

Governor Dix was notified this afternoon that the law firm of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, of New York city, had been retained by Mortimer L. Schiff to fight the pardon application made by Brandt. With the notification sent by the attorneys came the request that Mr. Schiff be permitted to present his side of the case before Brandt's application is acted upon. It is evident that a bitter fight will be made by Mr. Schiff to prevent the granting of the pardon.

Rumor of Schiff Letter.

Reports that sensational developments in the case had been unearthed during the last two days could not be verified. Neither Governor Dix nor O. S. Potter, who has charge of the Pardon Bureau of the Executive Office, would discuss any phase of the affair.

The most persistent of these reports is to the effect that there is in the possession of Howard S. Gans, counsel for Mr. Schiff, a statement signed and sworn to by Mortimer L. Schiff, which corroborates in all essential details the story told by Brandt concerning everything which transpired on the night that Brandt is alleged to have assaulted Mr. Schiff. This statement is said to have been signed by Mr. Schiff at the request of Mr. Gans while the action against Brandt was still pending, in 1907. It is said that this statement, if brought forward, would place an entirely new light upon the situation created by Brandt's application for a pardon.

An official connected with the executive office had a long conversation over the telephone late this afternoon with Charles S. Whitman, the District Attorney of New York county. It is said that Mr. Whitman told of a long interview which he had had with Carl Fischer-Hansen, who was counsel for Brandt at the time he was sentenced. The statement of Fischer-Hansen is of such a nature, it is said, as to remove any doubt that there was an agreement that Brandt would not be sentenced to serve more than a year if he pleaded guilty. The full statement will be sent to the Governor with other papers which are being collected by Mr. Whitman in reference to the matter.

To Come Under Parole Law.

Under the law the Board of Parole cannot consider an application for his release until he has served one-half of his sentence, or fifteen years. Governor Dix can commute his sentence, so that while he would not be automatically released at once the Board of Parole could act favorably on his case and he could get his freedom. He would then be under the provisions of the parole law and would have to report to an officer at regular intervals.

Colonel Joseph F. Scott, superintendent of prisons, is a member of the Board of Parole, which will eventually pass on Brandt's case. He was formerly superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, and has had a long experience with young convicts. Colonel Scott said yesterday he believed the sentence of thirty years was an exceedingly severe one.

"I know Brandt as I know many other prisoners," said Colonel Scott, "but I am not going to discuss his case or any of the reasons set forth by him why he should have executive clemency. He is employed at Clinton Prison, and has a good prison record. Without passing on any of the other questions, I will say that imprisonment for thirty years for a boy nineteen years old, convicted for the first time by a plea of guilty, is a severe sentence, inasmuch as the minimum for murderers is only twenty years. In many cases prisoners even older than Brandt was when he was sentenced, and charged with crimes equally as grave, are sent to the Elmira Reformatory."

Statistics prepared by Colonel Scott and Mr. Potter show how unusually severe was the sentence given to Brandt. It is only in rare instances that a determinate sentence is imposed. It is usually indeterminate, with an opportunity for the

Where Classified News
Is Placed To-Day.

General	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13 and 20
Albany	3 and 4
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Politics	3
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Medical	6
Obituary	7
Fires	7
Editorial	8
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Music and Drama	10 and 11
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prisoner to apply for a parole at the expiration of the minimum term. There are only three men in Sing Sing who are serving sentences as long as was imposed on Brandt, and in each case the minimum term was less. One man convicted of burglary in the first degree was sentenced for not less than ten nor more than forty years; in a Brooklyn Black Hand case a sentence of not less than twenty-four years, eleven months and thirty days, nor more than fifty years, and an arson case, where the sentence was not less than twenty nor more than forty years.

Mr. Gans Denies That He Has Affidavit from Mr. Schiff.

Howard S. Gans denied last night that he had in his possession any such statement as was referred to in the Albany despatches.

"It is an absolute fabrication," he said to a Herald reporter, "that Mr. Schiff ever signed any such affidavit. I have not now and never have had such a statement in my possession. So far as I know there are no new developments in this case. I still think that Brandt deserved the sentence that he received. There was absolutely no agreement on my part that he would get a sentence of a year if he pleaded guilty."

District Attorney Whitman, when told of the reports from Albany, declined last night to say whether or not he knew of such a statement.

"It is interesting if true," he said, "but in view of my position in this matter I cannot discuss it at all."

"Will you deny that there is such a statement?"

"I cannot answer that question."

During the afternoon Carl Fischer-Hansen spent two hours in conference with the District Attorney about the Brandt matter. After Fischer-Hansen had dictated his version of the affair to a stenographer Judge Otto Rosalesky, of the Court of General Sessions, who sentenced Brandt, was called in, and the conference continued for an hour. Mr. Whitman later refused to comment on the session at the conference. He said, however, that Fischer-Hansen's statement that there was a conference between Mr. Nott, Assistant District Attorney, Judge Rosalesky, Mr. Gans and Fischer-Hansen a few days after Brandt had been sentenced had been verified. It was at this conference that a letter written by Brandt after he had been sentenced was discussed and later turned over to Mr. Gans. By his diary Mr. Nott was able to set the date as April 8, 1907. Brandt was sentenced on April 4, 1907.

"Anything which I may have to say about this matter," said Judge Rosalesky last night, "will be said in a communication which I shall soon send to the Governor."

District Attorney Whitman will to-day question Chester Bayles, who was counsel for Brandt when he was first arrested. The story of Mr. Bayles, it is said, will corroborate the statements of Brandt and Fischer-Hansen in important details.

MOTHER ABDUCTS BOY.

Overpowers Housekeeper at Father-in-Law's Home and Flees with Her Son.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] NEWBURGH, N. Y., Thursday.—Going to the home of her father-in-law, John Conklin, at Walden, yesterday, and overpowering Mrs. Margaret Vandermark, the housekeeper, Mrs. Samuel Conklin, kidnapped her son, Walter, three years old, and escaped with the child before the father and grandfather could catch her.

The Conklins have been separated for some time, and the children, Jessie, aged four, and Walter, have been living with their grandparents. Mrs. Conklin sought to obtain both children yesterday, but because of the resistance of Mrs. Vandermark she was unable to take the girl. With Walter in her arms she ran to the trolley and boarded a car for Newburg.

SUES MR. OELRICHS' WIDOW.

Brother of Late Herman Oelrichs Seeks Accounting for a Minor Son.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday.—In a cross complaint and answer filed in the Superior Court, Charles M. Oelrichs, of New York city, brother of the late Herman Oelrichs, asserts some right to \$58,362.73 on deposit in the First National Bank, Herman Oelrichs, Jr.

He contests the claim of the widow, Mrs. Teresa Fair Oelrichs, her sister, Mrs. Virginia Fair Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and F. B. Farmer, administrators. He demands an accounting of the money spent in construction of the Fairmount Hotel and other property. The money alleged to be due Herman Oelrichs, Jr., now stands in the name of the Fairmount Hotel.

FIVE MORE MEN OF
THE YORKTOWN ILL
WITH YELLOW FEVER

Gunboat Leaves Guayaquil
After Stricken Seamen Go
Ashore for Treatment.

THE MARYLAND TO
BE WARNED AWAY

Quarantine Against Ecuadorian Port
May Be Established Unless
Sanitation Is Bettered.

BODIES ORDERED TO HOMES

Funeral Services Are Held for Com-
mander Levi C. Bertolotto, Among
the First Taken with Disease.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.

As the result of the outbreak of yellow fever on board the gunboat Yorktown it is understood that the United States may order a quarantine against Guayaquil. This will depend largely upon the outcome of a sanitation scheme now in the course of perfection which may prove satisfactory to this government.

The United States is especially interested in the proper sanitation of that port on account of the Panama Canal.

In response to orders issued by the Navy Department that the bodies of Commander Levi C. Bertolotto and the ordinary seaman, Clarence W. Wood, of the Yorktown, who died at Guayaquil from yellow fever, be sent to the United States for burial in their home cities, the commanding officer of the vessel reported to-day that the bodies were embalmed and ready.

The despatches also gave the names of five other men ill with the fever. They are Charles E. Noren, chief gunner's mate, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William P. H. Stephans, ordinary seaman, Hollywood Heights, Mo.; Ralph Richard Bowers, boilermaker, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert Kelley, coal passer, Cleveland, Ohio, and Raymond Simmons, ordinary seaman, Royce, Texas. These men have been taken ashore at Guayaquil and are under treatment.

The Yorktown was understood at the Navy Department to have steamed to-day for Santa Elena, 110 miles from Guayaquil, under orders of Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. From that place she will intercept the cruiser Maryland en route to Guayaquil from Honolulu.

Funeral Services Held in Guayaquil for Commander Bertolotto.

GUAYAQUIL, Thursday.—The funeral of Commander Levi C. Bertolotto, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who died yesterday from yellow fever, took place to-day from the American Consulate. The Consul General, Herman R. Dietrich, several of the other Consuls, the Ecuadorian Minister of War and Marine, General Juan Navarro, Generala Plaza and Andrade and staff and representatives of the municipal authorities attended the service and accompanied the body from the American Consulate to the gunboat Tarqui, which transferred it to the Yorktown. The coffin was covered with American and Ecuadorian flags and General Andrade delivered the funeral oration. There are now eighty cases of yellow fever among the troops at Quito.

WOMEN UNSAFE IN
BATH IN PITTSBURG

It's No Place to Hide, Rules Court,
Freeing Constables Who
Arrested One.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday.—The bath cannot be taken as a safe refuge by women when men threaten her with arrest. This matter was practically determined by the jury in the trial of five constables who participated in the arrest of Mrs. Mary Korpany, who at times weighs nearly 240 pounds.

Mrs. Korpany held the constables at bay for four hours by sitting unclothed in a bath tub at her home. When the constables decided that they had been held up too long they forced open the door and arrested her.

Mrs. Korpany charged the five men with aggravated assault and battery. After deliberating for five hours, the jury decided the defendants were not guilty and further adjourned Mrs. Korpany guilty of obstructing justice. She had to pay \$25 and the court costs.

IODINE BATHS MAR
BLONDE SCHOOL BOYS

Rioting and "Firing" Follows Appearance of Freshmen After Treatment by Seniors.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday.—Union High School, in Knoxville, a suburb, is to-day early depopulated as the result of a wholesale student suspension, following a "party" yesterday afternoon at which a score of freshmen were bathed in pure iodine by upper classmen.

Among the freshmen were eighteen blond young boys, but to-day it was difficult even for their parents to distinguish them from the brunettes. All the students reported for class this morning, and there was nearly a riot outside the school, with many bruised heads and black eyes resulting. Following that affair there was a general student "firing" by the faculty, and only a few students were left.

Duke of Connaught Is Welcomed with Royal Honors
in His Visit to President Taft at the White House

Has Military Escort and Band
Plays "God Save the King."

YIELDS PREROGATIVE
IN GREETING MRS. TAFT

Procedure Reversed and He Is Pre-
sented to Her—Miss Taft Pours
Tea for Him.

CALLS ON NEWSPAPER MEN

Brilliant Dinner at British Embassy
Closes—Rides in Locomotive Cab
Under the Hudson.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.

Military ceremony and personal democracy were strangely mingled here to-day when President Taft received the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, son of Victoria, brother of Edward VII. and uncle of King George V.

Escorted to the White House by cavalry, received with all the honors that flashing sabres, martial music and ten aides could accord his royal station, presented by the British Ambassador to the President of the United States, the Duke was then in turn introduced by the President to Mrs. Taft. All the other ladies of the Cabinet circle, including Miss Taft, were presented to the Duke, but in the case of the President's wife the usual form of royal presentation was reversed.

As the President and the Duke stood chatting in the blue room it would have been difficult for a stranger to determine which was of royal blood and which an American citizen.

No diplomatic significance is attributed to the meeting; no effort made with it to assist the ratification of the pending general arbitration treaty with England. The eight hours the Duke spent in Washington were marked by his exchange of calls with the President, a dinner and reception at the British Embassy and a brief appearance at the National Press Club.

The latter occasion, where he saw the Washington correspondents of the newspapers of the country, was the only affair except of a personal or purely official

ELEVEN EXPELLED
FROM SYRACUSE

"Cribbing" at History Examination
Charged by Dr. Day, the
Chancellor.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday.—Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, dismissed eleven students to-day. This summary action followed an investigation to ascertain how twenty-four out of fifty students in history handed in perfect examination papers on January 17. The investigation has been going quietly on since that date.

The eleven students admitted that they had been able to make perfect records through having had a copy of the examination papers in advance of the examination. The questions had been prepared by Professor Earl Sperry, who conducted the class.

Dr. Day announced that a student or one time student had admitted taking a paper from a package sent to Professor Sperry by the printer.

"We are now in consultation with the District Attorney, but have not decided whether legal action will be taken or not," said the Chancellor.

The names of the suspended students are being withheld by the university authorities.

BARNARD PROCTORS
WATCH 'HONOR SYSTEM'

College "Police" on Hand as Usual
at Examinations, and Girls
Are Resentful.

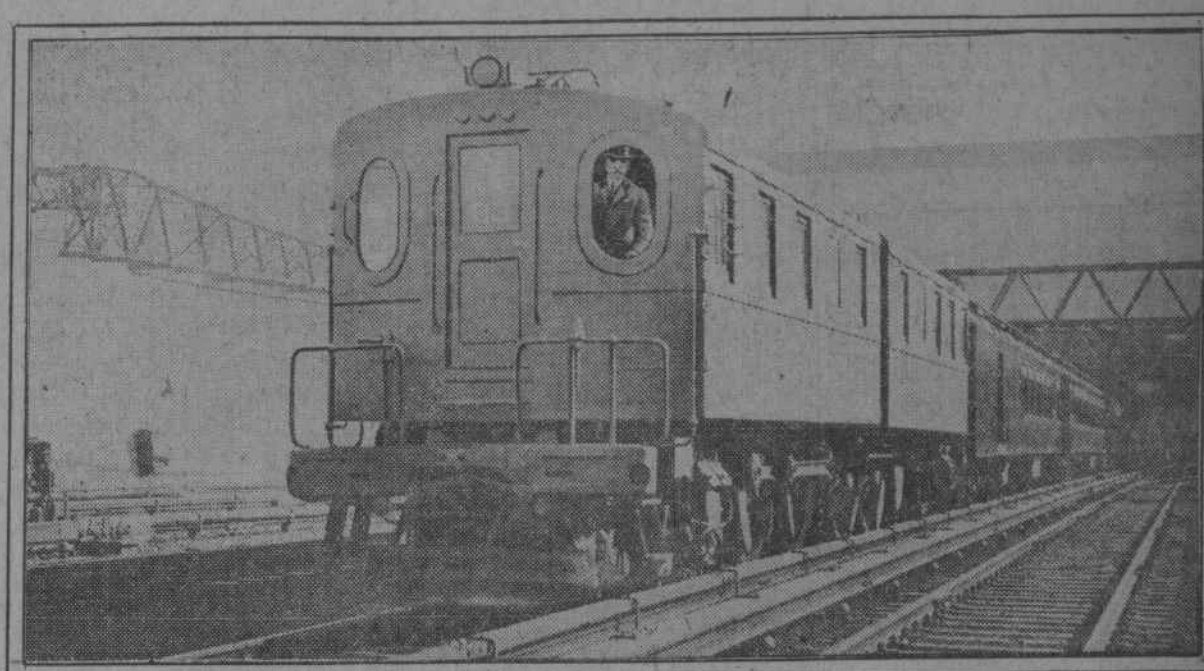
When the "honor system" was installed in Barnard College three weeks ago by a vote of the students every one thought it would be a case of the girls wandering in and out of the examination room as they pleased. But the annual mid-year examinations started yesterday, and the girls woke up.

The students came to college with their honor all polished up and ready to use, but when the question papers and answer books were passed out, there were the proctors who are the "police" of the college. The students seemed to feel that this "policing" of the examination rooms after they had adopted the honor system was a reflection on their good intentions.

"I suppose that they think the honor system is all right, but that a few proctors around take the form of insurance," said one young woman who had been among the busiest aspirants for the cause. "Well, having the proctors is no inspiration not to crib."

The members of the faculty explained that if the honor system proved to be a success, the proctors would be eliminated at the June examinations.

The Prisoner Band. Even into the second generation are the Apache Indians held prisoners of Uncle Sam. The lands they occupy are needed now, so they will have to be moved. Complete story in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD.



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN CAB OF ELECTRIC ENGINE.

character he has attended since coming to the United States.

Duke's Journey to Washington.

The Duke travelled from New York to Washington in the private car Signet attached to the train reaching the capital at twenty minutes after four o'clock. From the Pennsylvania terminal in New York city to the Manhattan Transfer he rode in the electric locomotive driven by A. Bartlett and his assistant, J. K. Sturgis. The Duke and Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Lowther, his military secretary, hugely enjoyed the wild dash through the tunnel. The Duke treasures the memory of the experience along with his recollection of thrilling moments in war and in the pursuit of big game.

On the way from New York the Duke learned that Mr. Allison V. Armour and his sister, Mrs. Whitehouse, were on the train. He invited them back to luncheon and they spent three hours in his car.

Before the train's arrival the British Ambassador, Mr. James Bryce, had taken his position on a certain platform where the train was expected to stop, but it ran in on another track. The active little Ambassador had to run for it to be at the car steps when the Duke emerged. Also in waiting was the President's personal aide, Major Archibald W. Butt, who was presented by the Ambassador to the Duke and to Lieutenant Colonel Lowther, both

of whom were in afternoon dress. Major Butt addressed the Duke, saying:—

"The President has bidden me to welcome Your Royal Highness, in his name, to the capital of the United States, and I am further directed to say that what little honor Your Royal Highness' brief visit permits him to offer is only a mere evidence of the high esteem in which he holds your country, your family and yourself personally."

The Duke's pleasant face lighted with pleasure at the cordial message. Major Butt added that the President soon would receive him at the White House and hoped he would stay to have a cup of tea with Mrs. Taft and to meet the members of the Cabinet and their wives. The Duke expressed his appreciation of the courtesy shown and accepted the invitation.

The party passed into the Presidential reception room of the Union Station, the marble beauty of which the Duke admiringly noted.

Faces Battery of Cameras.

He willingly stopped on his way to the White House automobiles in order that a battalion of photographers might record his arrival at the American capital. As he entered the waiting car with the Ambassador, Lieutenant Colonel Lowther, and Major Butt, the engine of the motor car emitted a loud explosion, which, echo-

ing under the high roof of the vehicle course, caused a little excitement among the crowd of spectators.

The party proceeded to the British Embassy by way of Massachusetts avenue, the Duke exhibiting great interest in and admiration for the wide streets and the handsome dwellings. He vividly recalled his visit to Washington in the Grant administration. He was then serving with the rifle brigade in Canada, and he recalled to-day that his military interest had been keenly aroused by his meeting with President Grant, General Robert E. Lee, General William T. Sherman and other great commanders of both the North and South. He came to Washington this time keenly interested to note the growth and beautification of the city.

Leaving the Duke and his party at the Embassy, Major Butt motored to the White House. The big iron gates at the entrance to Executive avenue, on each side of the White House, were closed. The squirrels in the grounds were going hungry because the department clerks from the State, War and Navy building, who usually bring them food at evening, were obliged to go home by another route. The Fifteenth cavalry band was drawn up on the lawn in front of the White House, the restless horses pawing deep holes in the soft earth.

A thousand or more departmental clerks on their way home from the office stuck their noses between the iron pickets on the fence in Pennsylvania avenue. In Lafayette Park, across the avenue, there seemed an unusually large number of smartly dressed men and women, and every now and then a spike and span limousine would slowly pass along the avenue, its feminine occupants clearly as much interested in the White House as the clerks gazing through the iron fence.

Arrival at White House.

At five minutes to five o'clock Mr. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Colonel Spencer Crosby, U. S. A., and Lieutenant John W. Timmons, U. S. N., left the White House for the British Embassy. Fifteen minutes later a red and white guidon fluttered into sight and a squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry, commanded by Major Frederick S. Polt, came down Lafayette place at the gallop into the White House gate and around the semi-circular driveway. The horses wheeled into company front and backed off the driveway onto the lawn, leaving room for the limousine to pass containing the Duke, the British Ambassador and Mr. Hale.

As the machine entered the gate the band struck up "God Save the King." The Duke's hat came off instantly and the crowd of spectators saw his round head and the clean cut features so reminiscent of his royal mother.

Under the pillared porte cochere of the White House the Duke stepped quickly down, to be greeted by four ruffles from the buglers of the escort—the highest musical honors provided by the regulations and reserved solely for heads of governments and royalty.

The cavalrymen presented sabres. On the portico stood Major Butt and ten military and naval aides, all saluting. The Duke returned the salute with a precision that betrayed the soldier. Preceded by the ten aides, who were Lieutenants Pratt, Greble, Rockwell, Harrington and Graham, of the army; Captain L. M. Little, United States Marine Corps, and Lieutenants Matthews, Long and McKinney, of the navy, the Duke was escorted to the green room.

The British Ambassador, Lieutenant Colonel Lowther; Captain Sowerby, R. N.; Colonel McLachlan, Mr. George Young and Mr. Archibald Clarke Kerr, all of the British Embassy followed. Major Butt proceeded upstairs to the President's study, notifying him that the Duke had arrived.

President and Duke Meet.

The President took his position in the Blue room, with Major Butt standing two paces in the rear. Lieutenant Byron Long, U. S. N., then notified Mr. Hale that the President was ready to receive the Duke. Mr. Hale announced at the door of the Blue room, "His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught and his Excellency the British Ambassador." The Ambassador presented the Duke with whom the President shook hands with unaffected cordiality.

For fifteen minutes they stood talking on subjects which it was said to-night had no particular political importance. The Duke bore no message from the King and his mission to Washington was no diplomatic character, but it is deemed a fair assumption in official circles that the conversation touched on a topic of vital interest to both the general arbitration treaty pending between the United States and Canada. As many advocates of an Anglo-American agreement deem Canada a binding link in the good relations of the two governments, it is altogether probable that the relations of the republic and the Dominion were mentioned. The Canadian

Phelps, Monroe Bridge
Bandit Dies in Chair

Sentence Is Carried Out in Charlestown, Mass., After Governor's Council, Long in Session Over the Case, Refuses Plea for Clemency.

GOVERNOR FOSS THUS LOSES HIS HARD FIGHT

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

Boston, Mass., Friday.—Silas N. Phelps, who on June 12, 1910, murdered Emmett F. Haskins, a deputy sheriff, at Monroe Bridge, was put to death in the electric chair in the State Prison, at Charlestown, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock this morning.

Phelps killed the deputy sheriff when he entered his home to arrest him for stabbing William W. Penman, superintendent of a pulp and paper mill.

His case was carried from court to court and he was finally sentenced to die the week of December 31. For weeks Governor Eugene N. Foss has been trying to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. The Governor's Council has repeatedly refused to sanction the commutation and to-day voted 7 to 1 that Phelps should die, despite public opinion, which favored the Governor's efforts.

Phelps' wife and children were, it was announced, going to appear before the Governor's Council to beg for his life, but they did not come to Boston.

The prisoner steadily lost flesh after he was placed in the death cell, and the warden of the prison declared to-night that had he remained there a few weeks longer, uncertain whether he was to live or be killed, he would have died a natural death.

Council Debates Long.

The debate over the two questions, commutation to life imprisonment or a sixty-day reprieve, occupied two long sessions of the Executive Council—an open session yesterday when outsiders were heard both for and against the condemned man, and a three hour and a half session behind closed doors to-day.

The eight members of the council, which included Lieutenant Governor Luce, talked the matter over very carefully to-day and listened to a long plea in behalf of Phelps from Governor Foss. When it was decided to take a formal vote on the question all but Winfield S. Schuster were found to be opposed to further extension of time. These arrayed against Phelps were Lieutenant Governor Luce, Eben S. Keith, J. S. Cushing, Alexander McGregor, Dr. Edward Frothingham, H. W. Fletcher and Colonel A. H. Goetting.

As soon as the council had decided to refuse further extension or time the Warden was notified that he might proceed to execute sentence.

The seven members of the executive council who voted against commutation of Phelps' sentence issued a statement later in the day in which they said that they voted with reluctance, but with what seemed to them to be an imperative duty.

Phelps had stabbed William Penman in the office of the Ramage Paper Company, at Monroe Bridge, and Haskins had been sent to arrest the assailant. Accompanied by a posse, he started for Phelps' home, in Monroe Bridge. They reached the place about daybreak. The deputy sheriff knocked on the door, and when there was no response the door was battered down. With Lewis Sears by his side, Haskins walked across the kitchen. At the foot of the stairs which led to the upper floor of the house the two men were ordered to stop by Phelps.

Warned His Victim.

The man stood at the head of the stairs with a shotgun and a rifle in his hands and said: "I will shoot the first man who tries to come up the stairs."

Haskins made a move to climb the stairs and Phelps fired. The Deputy dropped dead. So determined was Phelps' attitude that the other members of the posse were unable to move the body of the Sheriff from the house and the posse retreated.

Phelps then telephoned to George Phelps, Selectman, his cousin, saying there was a body in his home. The outlaw escaped to the woods. After a two days search by the militia Phelps, suffering severely from thirst and hunger, gave himself up.

Richeson Begs to Keep Same Guard.

Boston, Mass., Thursday.—Because the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson pleaded that his negro guard, Harry H. Butts, be allowed to remain in his cell, the sentencing of the latter for manslaughter probably will be deferred. Butts pleaded guilty yesterday. When he informed Richeson that he would soon go to the State prison at Charlestown Richeson broke down completely and begged that Butts be allowed to remain.

SUNDAY EVENING TELEGRAM.

New York's only Sunday afternoon newspaper is the Evening Telegram, which contains the latest cable news from Europe, all the happenings in and around New York and all over the United States, all the sporting and dramatic news, besides its comic features and its woman's page.

The price of the Sunday Evening Telegram is Two Cents.